

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1856.

It is a queer thing to be a Queen or an Empress, and it strikes us not altogether a pleasant one. There is an amount of publicity attached to certain little domestic affairs from which a lady of delicate feelings must be supposed to shrink, but which those placed on thrones cannot well avoid. The bulletins about the Empress Eugenie have, for months past, been as regularly published as those pertaining to the siege of Sebastopol—when it is to come off, and what the sex is to be, has been canvassed as coolly as any other state question. In Paris nearly everything is a spectacle, and the most recent and attractive spectacle has consisted of the Imperial baby clothes, to a sight of which the public are admitted by presenting tickets, which are freely given to every respectable person. Such is the crowd that a line has to be formed, and kept moving, under the management of the ubiquitous police. In order to be fully prepared, there are two complete sets of baby-clothes, masculine and feminine; for, absolute as Louis Napoleon is in France, he has nothing to say in determining whether it shall be a prince or princess. We trust that all hands have, by this time, got over their uneasiness, and are "as well as can be expected."

By the way, a gentleman, some days since, told us an odd sort of a story about the discomfiture of a candidate for some office "out West," which will come into our head, *apropos* of the expected heir to the French empire. It would appear that the office-seeking man rode up, towards the evening, to a small log house, where lived one of the sovereigns whose vote he was anxious to secure. On entering the house, he found no one but a lady, exceedingly ill—so ill as to be confined to bed, who told him that her husband had gone to the next village for a Doctor, and that she feared she would die before his return. Anxious to comfort her, he assured her that there was no danger; but she refused to be comforted. By way of a final effort at consolation, the unsuspecting politician told her that he had been in the same way himself several times and got over it. As he did so, the husband and the doctor, accompanied by an elderly female, entered the house, in time to hear the last remark. The doctor, the husband, and the elderly female laughed, and even the sick woman laughed some, if she were dying—the electrifying gentleman mizzled. That evening the county had an inhabitant the more, but next day a candidate the less, for the joke got out, and the poor man was laughed off the track. He could not bear to be asked about how he felt, etc., and finally put off to California, where, somehow, the thing followed him. He has gone to the Pejee Islands.

The Sharp's Rifle business seems to take among the speculators in philanthropy at the North. A fanatic, however sincere, is an ugly customer, and perhaps he is none the less dangerous for his sincerity. Well, sincere fanatics there must be, else there would not be no traders in the business, which would not pay, and pay is what said traders are after. For the genuine fanatic we have some respect. There is a certain amount of respectability in anything that is genuine and what it purports to be, that can never attach to a counterfeit article, no matter how well got up. These Sharp's rifles must be paid for, and the manufacturers must have their profits. Now, it strikes us that certain parties interested in their sale and manufacture are at the bottom of the whole business of having them bought and sent to Kansas. If the whole truth were told there are preachers and professed philanthropists who have a hand in the speculation and who will finger a share of the profits. How much is realized on each rifle is more than we know, but something comfortable.

That was quite a time at New Haven last week. Quite a revival of breach-loading religion. Quite a good sale for the iron-monkeys. Prof. Siliman of Yale College used to be quite Southern in times gone by and so was the College; but Southern people have rightly judged it best to sustain their own institutions of learning, and so, Yale College, having mainly lost Southern patronage, has also lost Southern feeling, and now goes strong for the rifle trade. It is all right. We hope the South will fully understand her position towards these Northern Colleges.

GRUMBING.—If there was the slightest possible use in grumbling, we might grumble, for we feel peculiarly grumbly. The atmosphere don't suit us. We feel chilly and bad in a general way, and everybody we meet feels chilly, or they belie their looks. All nature bears a depressed aspect, indicative of suicidal proclivities abnormally developed. Even a big rooster in the hotel yard, near our office, has caught cold and crows languidly, as though laboring under incipient bronchitis. The steam whistles have a melancholy tone, and the sighing swain who would be so foolish as to propose to his "lady-love" to-day ought to be rejected for having no better sense than to expect a favorable response to any question on such a day. Othello himself, whom some folk say was a nigger, knew better than that and took Desdemona at "a plant hoot."

There is to be a meeting to-night at the Court-House to get up a Fillmore & Donelson Club. We hope they'll have "a good time," and not catch cold. By the way, a gentleman this morning made us a present of a bottle of superlative wine of the best sort. We appreciate the courtesy too highly to tell the gentleman's name on such a day, or even to open the bottle.

"Many a banner," says Mr. Clingman in his address to his constituents, "many a banner has risen and stooped again; but there is a flag which has never yet gone down before the eyes of mortal man. It first shone in the sunlight on the 4th of July 1776; and 'tho' it waved in the dark hours of the revolution, it never was down, but still kept its place, and still has kept, through many a stormy period since, on land and sea. The old flag of the republic now looms high over the field of danger, summoning its friends to gather around it. There is only one of the political organizations that can stand under that banner and will leave the democratic party, weakened in former contests for the right, to fight this great battle unaided, and alone to triumph, or alone to die in such a cause? Where will you be found, gentlemen, when such a field is to be fought and such a flag is to be upheld? Look back into the past, and see that in the olden time the enemy approached our section only to be repulsed. The mountain peaks which looked down on the rapid flight and destruction of Ferguson's army, still stand silent but impressive monitors. Though, of the bold riders who dashed through their gorges and forests, only the last linger yet a little while, the memory of their deeds is immortal, and will again kindle the flames of patriotism to future triumphs. A victory in this contest saves the constitution from danger, overwhelms its enemies, and gives the highest assurance that our magnificent ocean-bound republic will continue for ages to run a career so bright and glorious as to challenge the wonder and admiration of the world."

The grand jury of Washington, D. C., has adjourned, it is said, without finding a bill against Mr. Rust for assaulting Mr. Greeley.

There are a good many topics before the public and a good many items of news, such as they are, going the rounds of the papers, but we find little of freshness or interest in them—they belong to the class of "further particulars." The most painful news of the season is that of the loss of the packet ship John Rutledge, with over a hundred passengers on board, and one man alone saved to tell the tale of suffering, the last survivor of one of the boats in which there were some fourteen persons when the ship was left. The fate of the Rutledge seems to indicate what was the fate of the Pacific. A collision with an iceberg, on the 20th of February, started the ship to leaking, and she was abandoned the same day. The tale of horrors told by Nye, the solitary person saved, is the old one of madness and death from thirst, cold and hunger. They drank sea water and were crazy. There were four other boats left the ship, but none of them have been heard from.

The affair of the Nicaragua line and Walker's government is a queer matter, and one which, we think, is not yet fully understood; so far, at least, as the obligation of the United States to interfere in the matter is concerned. Walker claims to collect from the company certain dues, for which he insists they are in arrears, and to enforce the payment of which, he has seized upon their property within the State of Nicaragua. The company operates under a charter obtained from Nicaragua, and it would appear that it is amenable to that State for non-compliance with its conditions. The company has claimed the protection of the United States Government, and we presume the affair will be fully investigated.

Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, declines to serve on the Special Kansas Committee. He is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and by accepting the appointment to go to Kansas, Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, would be left Chairman of the most important Committee of the House, during Mr. Campbell's absence, at least, which might be for months, and this not suiting L. D.'s notions, he prefers to decline.

On the 26th inst., the "Opposition Union Convention of Pennsylvania" met at Harrisburg. This convention represents the Whig, Know-Nothing and Abolition parties in that State. The committee on resolutions reported a series recommending a union of all the elements in opposition to the national administration, which is stigmatized as being favorable to the foreigners and the slave-holders.

If there be anything in mere outside appearances, the confidence manifested in the speedy conclusion of peace in Europe does not seem to gain strength with the progress of the negotiations at Paris. Breadstuffs show an advance and cotton does not. However, the state of business in Constantinople, as well as in the Baltic, may have its effect upon trade.

Ingeed, we are unable to see how the conclusion of peace, and the consequent opening of the Russian Baltic and Black sea ports, could tend to the immediate relief of the grain market. There can be no surplus for export either in Southern Russia or in the Danubian provinces. In the first place, the vast bodies of Russian troops thrown into the Southern provinces have demanded immense supplies for their sustenance, and, in the second place, the wagons and teams of the agriculturist, and frequently the agriculturist himself, have been carried off to assist in the indispensable transport service of the army, and the culture of the country has been greatly neglected. The Danubian provinces are in the same fix. Turk and Russian and Austrian have swarmed over them like locusts, leaving little behind. It cannot be forgotten how many millions of bushels of grain were destroyed by the Allies in the Sea of Azof, and even at Odessa. If Western Europe should want food, she must look elsewhere than to the Black Sea for it this coming Fall and Winter. The Baltic may do something, but most of that even now finds its way through Prussian ports.

Mr. Buchanan speaks, so says the papers, with decided confidence of an early and satisfactory settlement of the difficulties between this country and England. We shall see.

It will be remembered that just after the Philadelphia Convention had nominated Fillmore and Donelson, a ratification meeting was held in Washington City by the friends of these gentlemen. One of the great ratifying orators was Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio. A big Know-Nothing was Mr. Campbell then, and we can hardly pretend to say how many Southern brethren assisted Mr. Campbell, or were assisted by him on that occasion. He was bound to go for Fillmore—he was. Well, on Monday evening last the Black Republicans held a meeting, or caucus, in Washington City. And there, too, was Mr. Campbell, side by side with Mr. Seward. He would vote for no man who advocated the Kansas bill, which he denounced as an iniquity and an outrage. He advocated a union of all the elements and opponents of the administration, like that which so gloriously triumphed in Ohio last Autumn, and pointed to that State as a noble monument of freedom.

Wm. H. Seward made the closing speech. He counseled the forcing through the House of a bill for the immediate admission of Kansas, with the anti-slavery constitution gotten up by the Reeder law-breakers and traitors; and in the event of its failure in the Senate, then he went for the House stopping the supplies. This is higher-law with a vengeance.

Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table "A Forest Tragedy and other Tales, by Grace Greenwood," a neatly printed and bound volume, published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Grace Greenwood is pretty well known as a writer, and has many admirers. Also, "The Bush Boys; or, the History and Adventures of a Cape Farmer and his Family in the Wild Karroos of Southern Africa," by Capt. Mayne Reid, with twelve illustrations. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. This appears to be quite an interesting book, full of all sorts of stirring adventures with lions, elephants, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts.

The news-boys in the larger cities accompany the cry by which they announce their wares with a short tale of contents, as thus—"New York Morning Herald—Arrival of the Steamship Britannia—Great Battle in China." Some years since they used to proclaim every accession to Queen Victoria's numerous family, with a good deal of emphasis—"Later from Europe—Queen Victoria's got another baby." About the present time they are, no doubt, getting ready for a similar proclamation with reference to the Empress Eugenie, leaving out the other.

SOMETHING WRONG.—WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE INSPECTION?—The following note, which has been placed in our hands, speaks for itself, and requires no comment from us, although it may receive some attention from the public:

HERMITAGE, March 29th, 1856.
MESSRS. KEITH & FLANNERY.—At the barrel of Pork you bought of us was nearly all "bone," you ought to claim a deduction of them of at least one-third of the price you paid for them. When the barrel was opened, it was found to make it equal to a full barrel of Mess-Pork. I would, in future, prefer you not buying for me any Pork with the brand "C. E. & B." on the label. This barrel had to return two barrels so branded, which is a very great inconvenience.

Yours, with respect,
H. W. BURGWIN.

We think we were more than half right in holding back, all and singular, our raptures and fine writings about Spring. March is not maintaining his character of going out like a lamb; he is more on the polar bear order, freezing as hard as if he had forgotten his own identity and fancied himself January or February, and was not in the slightest degree aware of what is expected at his hands at this advanced period of his existence. However, we suppose March will not pay much attention to our talking, and so we may as well let him March.

The mercantile communities of the great commercial cities of the North insist that Spring has arrived in good earnest, although neither bud nor blossom gives evidence of the fact. They look not for swallows as harbingers of the season. Their Spring birds are the country merchants, and the growth over which they most rejoice is that of packing boxes filled with goods, to be sent to their several destinations. The Spring trade no longer waits for the opening of canal navigation, but rushes over the rail independent of the lingering frost. The imports at New York are heavier than at corresponding periods in 1855 or 1854, and nearly up to the high-water-mark of 1853. The agricultural States of the West are unprecedently prosperous from the realization of high prices from an immense crop, and, therefore, the importing and jobbing merchants anticipate a heavy business. Indeed, almost the only interest seriously depressed, is that upon which the lower country of North Carolina depends mainly for advantage in her balances with the North. Cotton, sugar, rice, &c., all rule at fair rates. Naval stores and timber are alone below par. The scale must be adjusted with the next crop, but in the meantime the stringency must continue to be felt and to press heavily upon all branches of business, more especially here at the greatest centre of this interest. They say that money is easy enough in New York, Boston, &c., and we presume it is; and, no doubt, building will take a fresh start, and a new impetus be given to the timber and lumber trade.

Let us keep on hoping for the best, and after a while things will mend, but not immediately, nor for some months. They must first find their level. The withdrawal of labor in many sections from the production of naval stores will bring things to that level before the close of the year.

The last number of the Washington Union announces the withdrawal of Col. Forney from that paper. Mr. Forney returns to Pennsylvania. The Col. is an ardent friend and advocate of Mr. Buchanan's nomination for the presidency, and any active part in that matter would be incompatible with the impartial course expected of a central organ at the seat of government. It is probable that considerations of this character have influenced Mr. F. in the step he has taken.

Democratic Meeting in Sampson. According to previous notice the democrats of Sampson met at the Court House in Clinton, on Saturday, the 22nd day of March, 1856. Arthur Brown was called to the Chair, and Isham Royal was appointed Secretary.

On motion of A. A. McKoy, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit: WHEREAS, It is incumbent on the Democracy, not only of Sampson, but of the whole country, to unite in solid phalanx to rescue, not only the Constitution, but the Union, from impending danger; and believing, as we do, that the contest in the coming campaign is not between the so-called American party and the Democracy, but between the Democratic party, as lovers of the Union and the Constitution, and the vile Republicans of the North; and that the Know-Nothing party is but a stumbling-block in the way of the Democratic party, and one of the means whereby Southern men may be innocently brought to assist in the election of the Black Republican nominee for the Presidency, by causing a division in the ranks of the free-thinking friends of the South and Union, believing that the Southern Know-Nothing have been recreant to themselves, their interests and their country, by striking out, or with their assent, permitting the 12th article to be stricken from their platform, thereby evincing a disposition to hazard everything dear to them for the hope of an empty triumph; therefore

Resolved, That we form ourselves into a Democratic Association, to be entitled the Sampson Democratic Association.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of three for the purpose of drafting a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Association.

Resolved, That the Democrats be requested to hold primary conventions in each Captain's District, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a County Convention, to be held in Clinton, on Saturday, the 17th day of May, to nominate candidates to represent Sampson county in the next Legislature.

On motion of W. S. Devane, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion of A. A. McKoy, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Clinton Independent and the Democratic Journals for publication.

On motion of T. H. Holmes, the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 5th of April.

ARTHUR BROWN, Chairman.

ISHAM ROYAL, Secretary.

Two weeks later from California.—Distressing intelligence from Oregon.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The steamer Illinois arrived this afternoon from Aspinwall with two weeks later intelligence from California and the Pacific coast.

The legislature of California have passed a resolution deprecating the election of Banks by a large majority.

The land commission have closed their labors, having passed upon eight hundred and thirteen claims, involving an immense amount of property.

It is rumored that there is another filibuster expedition on foot directed against Tehuantepec.

From the mining districts the intelligence is of the most encouraging character.

From the agricultural interests the news is equally encouraging.

The news from Oregon is of the most distressing character. The Indians continue their terrible ravages in Klamath county. Thirty families were slaughtered, and their houses burned to the ground.

The Governor of Oregon intends to despatch the citizen soldiers in pursuit of the savages.

The Indians are ravaging all parts of Oregon and Washington Territories.

A great fire has occurred at Sidney. Ten lives were lost, and property to the amount of a quarter of a million destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—The steamer Texas has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz with advices to the 22d inst. Tamires was still at Puebla, hemmed in by the government forces. It is reported that he had made propositions to surrender to Comonfort, which the latter had rejected. A company was still being formed for the purpose of building a railroad between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. Vera Cruz was quiet. The advices are meagre.

Later from Texas. Col. Hodges, the British Representative at Hamburg, has made representations to the Hamburg Government respecting the quantities of ammunition which had been left there for Russia. An examination proved that those supplies, in most instances, were forwarded on account of two houses of high standing in England, in which one member of Parliament was interested.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Boston, March 27.—The new Canada propeller steamer Emen arrived here last night, with Liverpool dates of the 12th instant. The political news is of little importance. The peace congress was holding daily sessions, but nothing of its proceedings had transpired. Advice from the Crimea says that both armies are in a state of neutrality. Fifty thousand British troops were reviewed at Balaklava on the 5th inst. The minister of War at Sebastopol was blown up on the 28th of February.

Constantinople advices of the 28th ult. state that an Austrian courier had arrived there with propositions relative to the Danubian principalities. A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople. Exchanges on London had risen to 137, and on Vienna to 520, the English pound sterling rated at 420. The minister of France had appealed to the merchants, inviting them to devise a remedy.

The river Danube was again open for navigation, and Lloyd's steamers had commenced running. An order to suspend hostilities in Asia had been forwarded to Omar and Selim Pashas.

Advices from Norway announce a serious commercial crisis had occurred. Twenty commercial houses had suspended their payments.

The Manchester market was firm, with a moderate business.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

HALIFAX, March 28.—The steamer Canada arrived here this evening, at 7 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday the 15th, three days later than the advices received at Boston per steamer Emen.

The steamer Atlantic arrived out on the 12th, and Mr. Dallas, the newly appointed American Minister, immediately proceeded to the Adelphi Hotel, where he was waited upon by a deputation from the American Chamber of Commerce, and presented him with a congratulatory address. There was no excitement whatever existing in regard to American affairs.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—Nothing definite had transpired respecting the doings of the peace conference. All accounts, however, agree almost certainly in predicting results favorable to peace. Advices from Germany and Russia bear the same tone. It was generally rumored, indeed, that a treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday.

All the differences, however, between the several powers have not yet been adjusted. Several important disputes have occurred respecting the Danubian principalities, and the question touching the Asiatic frontiers are left still undecided as when the Congress first met.

It was rumored that the rectification of territory and the adjustment of other unarranged differences are to be referred to commissioners on the spot. The geographical details at hand are very incomplete, and the projected frontier is neither marked by streams nor mountain chains. Sardinia will not be represented in this commission.

Despatches from Berlin and Vienna state that Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the conference. That she accepts the invitation, and that Baron Manteuffel would leave Berlin on the 14th for Paris as plenipotentiary of Prussia.

Mr. Hatfield, the Prussian Minister at Paris, would act as second plenipotentiary. The admission of Prussia is said to be specially based on the ground that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1841, by which the Dardanelles were closed to ships of war, is to begin forthwith.

FROM THE BALTIC.—The advices from the Baltic state that the British flying squadron was pushing towards the Gulf of Finland.

Advices from Kiel, dated March 14, state that a despatch from the Prussian government had been received requesting Admiral Watson not to engage in hostilities in the Baltic.

ENGLAND.—Admiral Napier has brought forward in Parliament his threatened motion inquiring into the management of the Baltic fleet while under his command. He contended that he was sacrificed to cover Sir James Graham's incapacity.

Sir James retorted by stating that Admiral Napier was physically and mentally unfit for the command, and further, believing that the Southern Know-Nothing have been recreant to themselves, their interests and their country, by striking out, or with their assent, permitting the 12th article to be stricken from their platform, thereby evincing a disposition to hazard everything dear to them for the hope of an empty triumph; therefore

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Arrival of the Steamer Fulton. NEW YORK, March 29.—The steamship Fulton has arrived here this morning, with advices to the 12th of March, and Cowen to the morning of the 13th. Among the passengers is Camden C. Dike, Esq., bearer of despatches from Paris.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus. The Church Militant. There have always been religious fanatics in the world who have interpreted the "Church Militant" to mean a church which propagated its dogmas with fire and sword. These barbarous notions of the mission of the Christian religion have been gradually softened by a better understanding of its true doctrines, but it is quite evident that they are not yet extinct. Under the combined influence of the fanaticism of politics and philanthropy, as connected with the Kansas excitement, the "Church Militant" in the literal sense of the word, is being armed, not as of old, with sword and fagot, but with "Sharpe's rifles." The grand high priest of this portion of the church is the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—the same disciple of the Saviour who presented Kosuth publicly with a cannon ball as a fit emblem of the mission of the great Magyar, and who has recently expressed a preference for "Sharpe's rifles" over the Bible as a great civilizer. The latest mission of the Bible we have heard of, on the part of this work was performed at New Haven, where, on Thursday evening of last week, a meeting was held "in the Church" to invoke the influence of the Holy Spirit, and bestow "Sharpe's rifles" upon a band of emigrants about to start for Kansas. Mr. Beecher was the preacher for the occasion, and after an address, in which plenty of weapons of war were introduced, and a sermon relating with great zest the threadbare anecdote that the great Governor Robinson, when summoned by Gov. Shannon to give up his rifles, said he would "compromise and give him their contents," and also another saying of the self-constituted governor, that "he held it to be an everlasting disgrace to shoot at a man and not hit him," he proceeded to the more congenial, if less clerical, art of beating up contributions for rifles, acting himself as auctioneer for the occasion—taking that duty out of the hands of Prof. Siliman, who had commenced it by giving a rifle, but did not continue it with sufficient spirit to satisfy the reverend gentleman. We quote from the report of the New York Times:

Mr. Russell and Rev. Mr. Dutton rose both at once. Mr. Russell speaks first: "Put me down for one."

Mr. Dutton, (pastor of the church)—One of the deacons of this church, Mr. Harvey Hall, is going out with the company, and I, as his pastor, desire to present to him a Bible and a Sharpe's rifle. [Great applause.]

F. P. Pie.—I will give one.

Stephen D. Pardee.—I give one for myself, and also one for my wife.

Mr. Beecher.—I like to see that; it is a stroke right and left! [Great laughter.]

Charles Lee.—Put me down for three.

Thomas R. Townbridge.—Put me down for four! [Continued laughter.]

Dr. J. I. Howe.—I will subscribe for one.

A gentleman said that Miss Mary Dutton would give one.

Dr. Stephen G. Hubbard.—One.

Mr. Beecher here stated that if twenty-five could be raised on the spot, he would pledge twenty-five more from Plymouth Church—fifty being a sufficient number for the whole supply. [Clapping of hands all over the house.]

Prof. Siliman now left Mr. Beecher to speak for the bid, and sat down to enjoy the occasion.

Mr. Kilham.—I give one.

Mr. Beecher.—Kilham—That's a significant name in connection with a Sharpe's rifle. [Laughter.]

Prof. W. A. Norton.—One for me!

Mr. Vining.—Another for me!

Mr. Moses Tyler.—I will pledge one of Sharpe's rifles from the Junior Class in Yale College. [Great applause.]

Prof. Siliman, (rising in his seat and sweeping the galleries with his eyes)—There are four classes in Yale College! [Immense sensation.]

Henry Townbridge.—One!

John G. North.—One!

Mr. Beecher.—I think Kansas will now know that there is a North! [Great applause.]

William Kingsley.—One for me!

Lucius L. Olney.—One.

Mr. Dunlap.—I will pledge one for the Senior Class in Yale College!

It was now ascertained that, instead of twenty-five, twenty-seven rifles had been subscribed.

The reader will be prepared to believe that this belated preacher hurried up all this auctioneering about rifles with expectations that the good citizen of New Haven concerning their duty to the emigrants—

to commend them to the blessing of God, and to invoke for them His holy keeping, and that he added that "he did not doubt that the influence of the Holy Spirit would rest upon them, and that their labors would be crowned with abundant success."

Good men turn with pain from these exhibitions of fanaticism and impiety, and bide their time for the prevalence of sound and sober political and religious views.

From late Hong Kong papers we have the following interesting intelligence:

From the North China Herald of December 29th. American Sailors on a Tour.

On Friday night a party of four American sailors arrived at Shanghai, who were visited by a curious crowd when it was ascertained that they travelled under escort all the way from Corea. It appears that these men belonged to the American whaler Two Brothers, of New Bedford. They sailed in her to the Pacific in June, 1854, and they state that, last summer, being kept on short commons and ill-treated by the captain, they took one of the ship's boats and made their escape to the coast of Corea, being at the time on their wayward, their boat was stove in the beach, but they received a kind reception from the natives, who fed them and kept them amongst them for a whole month, after which, the proper authorities having been communicated with, they were sent on horseback through Manchuria to the Great Wall, where they were delivered up to the Chinese Mandarin and forwarded to Peking.

The first night of their arrival at Peking they were unsolicitedly visited by Russian missionaries, who gave them food and clothing; they spoke but little English, and communicated mostly in writing.

After remaining at Peking about three weeks, the Russians told them that the Emperor of China had presented them with some silver, and they were to be sent down to Shanghai—the money they never saw; but, on the road to this port, they were very sickly, and supplied with copper cash; they received on the 14th inst. a dispatch from the Emperor, which was reduced to 10 cash a day, until they approached this district, when they were paid about 200 cash per day. They speak well of their treatment both in Corea and Manchuria, but disparage their treatment in China. They say that they travelled through a highly cultivated country between this and Peking, and passed through a great many fine cities, which were exceedingly populous. Unfortunately, they appear to be unacquainted with the Chinese language, and did not profit much by their opportunities of travel. In all the resting places they were kept in the prisons, and in Corea and Manchuria they never saw a woman; they were jealously kept from the Fan-quas.

Know-Nothing Really "Ignoring" the Constitution. The Richmond Enquirer gives an amusing account of an amusing scene which lately transpired in the Kentucky legislature. The Enquirer says:

"